

ALLIES NOW IN PEKIN.

CONGER SAYS HELP ARRIVED
JUST IN TIME.

Americans and British Were First to Enter the Chinese Capital—Trouble Spreading to Southern China—Americans at Swatow Ask for Warship.

By cable via Shanghai a Pekin correspondent tells of the entrance of the allies into the Chinese capital. Contrary to the agreement of the allied commanders, the Russians advanced and occupied the first door of the east gate early in the morning of the 14th, but failed to force the second door. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th the British and Americans entered the gate near the legations and met with only slight resistance. The Japanese met more serious opposition at the upper east gate all day. At midnight on the 14th they drew up the gate and entered the city. Many Chinese were killed.

The people in the legations were well, but somewhat shamed. Minister Conger said: "They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in." Prince Ching, president of the Chinese-Tungku-Yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death. At 1 o'clock in the evening of the same day the Chinese opened fire, and this continued all day. If the relieving column had not arrived when it did we should probably have surrendered. The Americans lost seven marines killed and fifteen wounded, and one child died. The whole movement is purely a pretense, having no guns. The confidential adviser of the Empress was the leader of the imperial troops here. In eleven days over 200 shells fell among us. The American marines, under Captain Meyers, held a position on the wall throughout the siege. Upon the allies passing the wall the Chinese retreated. The imperial family left four days ago for Shansi province. It is estimated that the strength of the Pekin garrison was 10,000 men. The legation was urged to leave the city under an escort of Chinese troops, but refused, fearing treachery. The Chinese in the imperial city made a stout resistance. After shelling them the allies succeeded in forcing the gate and entering the city about noon on the 15th. The American loss in this action was the greatest. Captain Reilly of the British artillery was killed.

In an interview Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, states: "The Chinese broke every engagement with the foreign ministers. —In fact, no truth in the story that the imperial palace supplied the legations with food. They sent vegetables, which were refused. The total casualties during the siege of the legations were thirty-six killed and 120 wounded." Serious trouble is now threatened in the neighborhood of Canton. The Americans at Swatow, according to the London Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent, implied for a warship in consequence of serious rioting. It is believed that if the imperial city is satisfactorily reduced, it is probable that the powers will agree not to push military operations further than is necessary to exact the punishment of those directly responsible for the disorders, to secure indemnity for injury to the persons and property of their subjects, and to re-establish a stable government.

The Yokohama correspondent of the London Mail says there is a clamor there over the relief of the legations, which is ascribed chiefly to the Japanese contingent, but there is also a keen anxiety regarding the final settlement. The Japanese distrust Germany, and Russia is equally suspected of ulterior designs.

The newspapers urge that China, having borne the chief burden in the operations, must see that the future of China is not determined merely by the pleasure of the western continental powers. A contemplated loan of \$100,000,000 and other facts show that the Government is preparing for emergencies. There is generally a pessimistic feeling, but it is the opinion of the Japanese generally that Great Britain, the United States and Japan will avert the danger arising from the ambition of continental Europe.

Pekin comprises four cities in one. In area the size of New York, four segments of it are the Chinese city, the Tartar city, the Imperial city and the Forbidden city. The last "inner" city is the residence of the Emperor and the seat of the imperial court. Nobody is allowed within its massive walls except by special permission of the Emperor or Empress-Dowager. Foreigners have entered its gates are comparatively few.

The cabinet on Tuesday decided to reject the appeal from Li-Hung-Chang for a cessation of hostilities. The reply was communicated to the Chinese Government with a statement of the reasons for the action of this Government. The rejection is based on the non-compliance of the Chinese Government with the specific provisions of the declaration of the United States under date of Aug. 12.

The following are the important features of the Chinese note: When the preceding trouble began the several powers landed troops and officially declared that the purpose of such action was to accomplish the liberation of the ministers. The allied powers having entered Pekin and found the ministers safe, it is proper to request the powers to direct that hostilities cease and commence negotiations for the restoration of peace. So therefore Li-Hung-Chang requested the United States Government to appoint an envoy, with full powers, to designate the minister now in Pekin, who is well acquainted with the question at issue between China and the powers, to conduct the negotiations.

Li-Hung-Chang's note did not ask for the intervention of the United States, but merely that it appoint a representative to confer with him.

Before going to Kansas City to begin the practice of law in 1887, Webster Davis was a shoemaker in Gallatin, Mo., his boyhood home, and after a year he was in a local law firm, in which position he studied for his chosen profession. He did not stay in Kansas City long, but went to Colorado, only to return to the Missouri city in 1889.

Eighteen post offices in Washington County, Pa., have been abolished by reason of the introduction of free rural mail delivery, in which service an automobile will be employed.

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CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

Li-Hung-Chang Asks America to Name a Commissioner.

The Chinese Government, through Li-Hung Chang, has made application to the United States for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other American official with authority to open negotiations for the establishment of peace and for fixing definite terms for the settlement of the present trouble. The application came to the Chinese minister in Washington Monday and was taken by the State Department.

The application for the appointment of a peace commissioner expresses willingness to conduct the negotiations at a point desired by the powers. A similar

application has been made by Earl Li to all of the powers interested. His suggestion of Minister Conger as the American commissioner is based on the idea that the Chinese has been rescued "he has now the opportunity to proceed to the point where negotiations will be held and conduct them. The application does not suggest any particular terms, nor does it ask for the withdrawal of troops." It requests that the negotiations shall be for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of hostilities.

EMPEROR A FUGITIVE.

Japanese Cavalry Chase the Fleeing Dowager and Her Court.

The Japanese cavalry on Monday left Pekin in pursuit of the dowager empress and her court, according to telegrams from the north received at Shanghai by Chinese officials. These dispatches aver that the empress and her treasure train, protected by 30,000 troops, arrived at Wuhan, in Shansi province. The Chinese minister in London received a dispatch from Pekin saying that the empress dowager and the emperor left Pekin a few days before the allies arrived there. The field telegraph north of Yangtze is interrupted and nothing from Pekin appears to have reached Yangtze since Aug. 17. Heavy rains have been falling in the province of Pechili. The landing of the British troops at Shanghai is not causing excitement among the natives. A detachment of 100 French marines landed there Monday. A customs

officer is reported to have gone to Tientsin to take away the foreigners rescued from Pekin. Many influential Chinese have interested themselves in the fate of a Chinaman sentenced by an English court at Hongkong to six months' imprisonment at hard labor because he was a member of the Triad society.

The Washington bureau of navigation Monday morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Authentic report from Pekin Aug. 15 from Lieut. Lattimer. Troops moving on imperial city. Clearing out Tartar city. All Americans who remained in Pekin are well except one child. Capt. Myers recovered from wound, has typhoid, crisis passed and now convalescing. Assistant Surgeon Lippett was wounded upper left leg; bone fractured; leg saved; now recovering."

Brief News Items.

Four mincemeat sharks were caught at Bay Shore, N. Y.

Capt. Jonathan North, Lee, Mass., celebrated his 104 birthday.

Said the Vandebilt will secure the Washab railway system.

Dr. J. S. Gray, of West Virginia, killed himself in Washington.

Rival of the New York ice trust has entered the field. It has \$500,000 capital.

Clarence Charles, brother of the New Orleans desperado, fearing he would be killed, has gone to Chicago.

Mrs. Gussie Ornstein, New York, dashed acid into Mrs. Fannie Funtalis' face. She'll lose an eye. Jealous.

Since the assassination of King Humbert, precautions for the safety of the Sultan of Turkey have been redoubled.

Mrs. Clarissa Blaikie, daughter of a retired banker, was thrown from a horse and killed at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York, gets 4,000 marks at Berlin from the tuberculosis congress for the best essay on "How to fight tuberculosis."

Of the 53,000,000 square miles which the world's land surface comprises, 40,000,000 are more or less continuously subject to the scourge of the hungry locust.

Princess Clara of Bavaria, a niece of

Prince Regent Leopold, is engaged to marry Baron Coramkeff, known as the richest man in Bavaria. He is worth about \$20,000,000.

Unofficial figures of the census of New York City give the old city, Manhattan and the Bronx, a population of 2,100,000, an increase of nearly 600,000 in ten years. The entire city is counting on 8,500,000.

WASHINGON
GOSPEL

MOB RULE IN AKRON.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A NEGRO IN AN OHIO TOWN.

Lockup, County Jail and City Building Successively Stormed by the Crowd—Scenes of Riot and Bloodshed in Which Two Persons Are Killed.

A mob of several thousand frenzied persons in Akron, Ohio, infuriated over an assault upon the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mans by Louis Peck, a colored man, searched the city prison, the county jail and the old court house for the negro, engaged in a battle of bullock with officers of the law, set fire to Columbia Hall, adjoining the city building, and threatened to destroy the latter structure.

Peck was arrested Wednesday and murmurs of gathering trouble caused the sheriff secretly to transfer the prisoner to Cleveland. The report that he had confessed spread rapidly and the mob gathered soon after dark.

It was about 8:30 o'clock when the mob surged down the street to the city prison. With a shout from the leaders the doors were battered down and a rush made for the prisoner. The officers offered no resistance and to satisfy the mob that Peck had been removed pelted with stones.

The roof of the large warehouse of the Crocker Company was blown off and thrown against the large factory. The building was wrecked and the large stock of chairs was left without protection from the rain. The roof of the malthouse of the Conrad Schreiber Brewing Company was lifted from the building and carried over 150 yards and thrown into the street. It was carried over the huge ventilator of the brewery. The American Folding Bed Company's plant was demolished and the sheds in the A. Zehnle & Son's brick yards were blown down and the bricks scattered in every direction.

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The storm struck the South Side Lutheran Church and the steeple was blown down upon two residents, smashing in the roof. The Fourth Ward schoolhouse, a beautiful building, was completely wrecked, one side and the front being blown in, causing the roof to fall, crushing the floors down into the cellar.

The home of the Onterio & Sonnenman Company was partially wrecked. Several freight cars standing on Northwestern Railroad tracks were blown over on their sides. The street car bams were wrecked and cars were turned to pieces. The electric wires were all blown down.

The tent of the Dentey horse and pony show was torn from the ground and blown away. The animals were freed and ran panic-stricken through the city.

The following suffered heavy losses: Henry Tillman, Herman Debow Otto Zeebos, Thomas Atkins, Gustav Roehm, William Gold. The large frame house of Herman Debow was hit off its foundation and thrown against that of Henry Tillman. Other houses demolished, turned, twisted or blown completely away were those of Henry Scholmer, Henry Tillman, Charles Kotz, Otto Jeroen Zimbal & Sons' brick kilns and barn, Gustave Roehm's house, Matton Manufacturing Company's tramway, the houses of Mrs. William Miles, Mrs. Leath, Thomas Atkins, Fred Mueller's barn and the houses of E. J. Stanton, William Groh and Emil Clarenbach. These structures were ruined and fell, wounded, others were struck by bricks and other missiles hurled by the mob and the rest fire of the law's officers wrought havoc in the ranks of the mob. It is certain that thirty or forty persons were wounded in the melee and two are known to be dead.

Following the shooting, Columbia Hall, which was followed by a fusillade. The officers in the building appeared at the windows and began to shoot over the heads of the people. A man armed with a shotgun leveled his weapon at the officers and they soon made the target for the mob's fire. An indescribable scene followed. Several of the policemen fell wounded, others were struck by bricks and other missiles hurled by the mob.

At 10 o'clock the mob began to attack the city prison for the third time. In the excitement someone fired a shot, which was followed by a fusillade.

The increase now appears to be only 100,000 as much as ten years ago. Some of the pasted in the census say the total will be between 74,000,000 and 78,000,000, and rather above than below the mean between those figures.

Of the total of \$1,000,000,000 in gold in the United States it is estimated at the treasury that the bulk is locked in the departmental safes and in national banks. The gold reserve in the treasury amounts to \$430,000,000, while the national banks hold a large proportion, so nearly \$600,000,000 of the gold supply is withdrawn from circulation. During August Secretary Gage expects to pay out \$19,000,000 to redeem the old 2 per cent bonds. Up to the present time \$6,000,000 of the 2 per cent issue has been redeemed, and it is believed that the bulk of the \$19,000,000 remaining will be tendered for redemption during August, when interest upon the issue will expire. These bonds were issued on authority of the act of 1870. The payment of this issue will reduce the total debt of the nation to almost \$1,000,000,000.

At its last session Congress appropriated \$6,000 for drawing plans for an addition to the White House. Capt. Theodore Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, is now having the plans prepared, and there will be an effort to have the alterations made in time for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the location of the capital in Washington. Congress will be asked to appropriate a million dollars at the short session next winter.

The one member of the cabinet who does not believe it is necessary to leave Washington in the summer is Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. He remains at his post the year around, and his only change is to move out to his suburban cottage at Chevy Chase when the warm weather arrives. From there he comes in every morning on the electric train, reading his newspaper like the rest of the department employees.

Word was received at the census office that William G. Pine Coffey and Charles M. Robbins, enumerators for the northern districts of Alaska, who were thought to have perished on their way down the Yukon from Rampart City to St. Michael, have arrived there safely, that their portfolios were in perfect condition, and that they closed up their work and received their pay.

General Director of the Census Merriman is in danger of getting the writer's cramp. He is spending nearly ten hours a day now writing his name. There are about 50,000 pay vouchers which have to be signed. He says he is getting so big that his signature is at night and sees visions of never ending payrolls.

Congress will be asked to provide for further dry docks next year. The naval constructor at the Norfolk navy yard has recommended another structure for that place, although one was authorized by the late Congress. It will be necessary to buy additional land for the dock already provided for, and it is possible sufficient land will be acquired by this government to build the fourth dock now urged. A new dock is contemplated at the Mare Island (California) navy yard also.

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The Avalanche

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GO CONTRARY WAYS.

TRADE CURRENTS FLOW IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Consequence is an irregularity that seems to affect the entire situation—Exports of Wheat and Corn—Money Held for Murder Is Released.

Bradstreet's says: "Contrary trade currents still give an appearance of irregularity to the entire situation, but good and unfavorable influences conspire to bring about a sort of balance, which accords well with the weather conditions and the particular season of the year. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 2,295,168 bushels, against 3,113,041 bushels last week, 3,343,825 in the corresponding week of 1890, 3,563,476 in 1898, 5,149,653 in 1897 and 3,281,854 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 23,696,448 bushels, against 29,503,894 bushels last season and 25,906,552 in 1898-9. Corn exports for the week aggregate 43,403,375 bushels, against 31,017,080 bushels last week, 4,590,007 in this week's year ago, 2,064,933 in 1898, 2,082,452 in 1897 and 2,610,309 in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 28,374,489 bushels, against 37,122,166 bushels last season and 22,877,295 in 1898-9."

SLAYER PUTS BODY ON RAILS.

Autopsy Shows Supposed Street Car Accident Hit a Murderer.

An autopsy on the body of Edmund F. Fanteck, which was found on the Lexington Electric line in Kaukauna, Wis., after having been run over by a car, developed the fact that he had been mutilated and tortured and the body put on the track to conceal the crime. Fanteck got off a car the previous night near where his body was found, telling the conductor that he had an engagement with a married woman. The dead man was the son of a wealthy German farmer. He left college two years ago to join the Fifth Missouri and was with that regiment during the Cuban war. He was 21 years old.

MURDER LAID TO MORMON.

Elder Hawkins Charged with Throwing Baby Under Train.

Elder Aaron S. Hawkins, missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, was recently placed under arrest at the Four Courts in St. Louis, accused of pushing Clarence Fisher, 5 years old, to his death beneath a moving train at Mount Vernon, Ind. The Mormon was arrested as the Louisville and Nashville train pulled into the union station. The chief of police of Mount Vernon, Ind., telegraphed Chief of Police Campbell to take the statement of Elder Hawkins and release him, as the police have no evidence upon which to hold him. He was accordingly released.

Courts on the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L. W. L.

Brooklyn ... 58 37 Chicago ... 48 51
Pittsburg ... 55 47 Cincinnati ... 48 53
Philadelphia 50 48 St. Louis ... 46 51
Boston ... 49 49 New York ... 39 51

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L. W. L.
Chicago ... 65 41 Kansas City ... 50 57
Indianapolis ... 60 49 Cleveland ... 52 68
Milwaukee ... 61 52 Buffalo ... 52 63
Detroit ... 57 56 Minneapolis ... 43 71

Sale of Big White Pine Tract.

The most important sale of pine made for some time has just been closed between the Higgins estate of Olean, N. Y., and Cook & Turist of Duluth and William O'Brien and H. J. Pittman of St. Paul. The Minnesota men paid \$303,500 for an immense tract of white pine tributary to Duluth and Iron Range, and the Alger, Smith & Co.'s roads and the Cloquet river.

Car Jumps Into Tree Tops.

At midnight recently a closed car of the River-line at Beaver Falls, Pa., jumped the track on a steep grade, overturned and plunged into five trees, where it hung suspended 150 feet above the land.

Coal and Petroleum Field.

Several prominent Astoria, Ore., business men have secured control of 6,000 acres of land at Klamath, and have disclosed the fact that experts have declared it a very valuable coal and petroleum field.

Dies to Escape the Officers.

Rather than be arrested, William Stefen of Caledonia, Minn., committed suicide after a fight with the officers. The bullet pierced the brain back of the ear and death was instantaneous. The previous night he planned to kill his wife.

Young Girl Commits Suicide.

Miss Minnie Harvey of Plymouth, a female employee in LaPorte, Ind., committed suicide by taking strichnine. She was in the throes of death when found. She left a note stating that she was tired of living.

Riot at an Indiana Picnic.

Doolittle Mills, Ind., was the scene of a riot at a picnic in which fifty or more took part with clubs, knives and stones. The Transvaal capital and was sentenced to death by military court.

Fatal Fall Into a Bath tub.

Bert H. Kaufman of St. Louis was found dead in a bath tub at the Rockingham Hotel in Portsmouth, N. H. The condition of the body indicates that he intended to take a bath, but hit his head against the gas light bracket, fell face down into the tub of water, and was drowned.

Ship and Army Stores Lost.

The Japanese liner *Futai Maru*, Captain Thom, bound from Australia to Manila with a cargo of stores for the American Government, went aground and broke in twain on the island of Mindanao. The passengers and crew escaped for six days on the island.

Convicted in Quick Time.

Louis Peck, whose life was demanded by the mob at Akron, Ohio, was taken into court the other day, pleaded guilty, was given a life sentence and taken to the penitentiary at Columbus.

Kills His Father Goes Free.

James M. Burnham, editor of the *World* of Warren, N. H., shot and killed his father, Collins A. Burnham, at the family home. The father was intoxicated and made a savage attack on his son. The coroner's jury found the son justifiable on the ground of self-defense.

Grain Elevator Burns.

Fire broke out in the immense elevator of the American Cereal Company in Akron, Ohio, and before it could be gotten under control had done \$75,000 damage. A hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain were ruined by fire and water.

TO CHECK IMMIGRATION.

Agreement Reached with Canadian Railroad and Steamship Lines.

Assistant Secretary Taylor is convinced that the arrangement which he and Commissioner General Fowler have entered into with the principal railroad and steamship lines of Canada will result in keeping out of this country undesirable immigrants from Europe who, knowing that they would be refused a landing at the ports of the United States, have been able to reach this country through the Dominion. Mr. Taylor has recently had conferences with the principal officials of the railroads and the transatlantic steamship companies, with the result that an understanding has been reached which is mutually satisfactory. The lines have agreed to afford better facilities for the immigration inspection officers at Quebec and at Pointe-Lévis, and already workmen are rearranging commodious buildings at these points for their use. The lines have agreed to deport all immigrants destined for the United States through Canada who are rejected by the U. S. State inspectors. An agreement also has been reached on the subject of medical examinations at the foreign ports of embarkation.

TROLLEY CAR IS WRECKED.

Crew and Twelve Passengers Are Injured Near Cleveland.

An electric car on the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls suburban line was wrecked near Chagrin Falls, the crew and twelve passengers being cut and badly bruised. Five persons were seriously injured. The accident was caused by a broken brake rod. The car jumped the track on a sharp curve while running at a high rate of speed. The trucks broke and the car plunged over on its side. Those most seriously injured are: John Newson, conductor, Chagrin Falls, badly injured about the head; Miss Rathbun, Newburg, Ohio, right arm and shoulder injured; Mrs. V. G. Meice, Chagrin Falls, head and shoulders injured; Mrs. Walter Barrows, Chagrin Falls, cut and bruised about the head; C. H. Hubbell, Chagrin Falls, cut and bruised about head and shoulders. Fortunately the car struck a trolley pole when it left the track, otherwise it would have gone down a steep embankment.

FORGETS HE DESIRES TO DIE.

Alligators Scare a Convict Out of a Pool in Which He Seeks Suicide.

James Quinn, a Montgomery County horse thief, made four unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide at the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary. He inhaled gas, but the guards restored him to consciousness. Then he made a desperate attempt to leap from the gallery in front of the cell to the stone floor, fifty feet below. The guards restrained him and started to take him to the prison hospital. As they passed the fountain in the yard Quinn broke from their grasp and plunged head first into the water, which is about six feet deep. The fountain contained several alligators, and one of these made for Quinn, who then forgot that he desired to die and tore several bricks from the fountain's wall in his frantic efforts to scramble out of the fountain. After receiving treatment at the hospital Quinn tried to cut his throat. The guards finally placed him in a dungeon.

Court House Blown Up.

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Chill Decapitated by a Street Car.

A Sixth street car ran into a barouche at St. Louis, killing Blanche Skelle, 11 years old, and injuring more or less seriously Herman Wiltschek and George Skelle. Blanche Skelle fell under the car, the wheels of which passed over her neck, severing the head from the body.

Iron Mining Records Broken.

The production of iron ore in the United States for the year 1890, according to the annual report of the United States geological survey, amounted to 24,083,173 long tons, an increase of 5,249,997 tons, or 27 percent over 1888.

Mob Violence in Akron, Ohio.

A mob stormed the city prison at Akron, Ohio, in search of a negro prisoner. Guards fired on the rioters, killing a boy and wounding four members of the mob. The prisoner had been placed in the basement to be used as evidence in a criminal trial.

Lynchers Sent to Prison.

Former Justice of the Peace Joseph Wilkerson, the alleged leader of the mob that lynched the three Humphreys in Henderson County, Texas, in May, 1880, and J. A. John, Sam Ladd and John F. Haddis, the remaining defendants, pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree and each received a life sentence in the penitentiary.

Lynchers Sent to Prison.

Editors found at Pictoria reveal that Henry Labouchere, the London editor, had aided the enemies of his country in South Africa and had advised the Transvaal Government to make a play for time in its negotiations before the outbreak of hostilities.

Five Killed in Mine.

Five miners were smothered to death in the Isaquah Coal Company's mines at Isaquah. A brush fire spread to the mouth of an air shaft, ignited the timbers and was sucked down by the ventilator fan.

Windstorm in Wisconsin.

A terrific windstorm swept over Wis-

consin, doing great damage to fruit and corn. At Sheboygan eight large buildings and over 200 dwelling houses were wrecked, and the pecuniary loss in that city alone is estimated at \$300,000.

Mobile Violence in Akron, Ohio.

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Ship and Army Stores Lost.

The Japanese liner *Futai Maru*, Captain Thom, bound from Australia to Manila with a cargo of stores for the American Government, went aground and broke in twain on the island of Mindanao. The passengers and crew escaped for six days on the island.

Convicted in Quick Time.

Louis Peck, whose life was demanded by the mob at Akron, Ohio, was taken into court the other day, pleaded guilty, was given a life sentence and taken to the penitentiary at Columbus.

Kills His Father Goes Free.

James M. Burnham, editor of the *World* of Warren, N. H., shot and killed his father, Collins A. Burnham, at the family home. The father was intoxicated and made a savage attack on his son. The coroner's jury found the son justifiable on the ground of self-defense.

Grain Elevator Burns.

Fire broke out in the immense elevator of the American Cereal Company in Akron, Ohio, and before it could be gotten under control had done \$75,000 damage. A hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain were ruined by fire and water.

through a broken switch on the Atlantic City side of the drawbridge and by some miraculous means safely crossed over the structure, when the two cars that had jumped the track and had evidently been held up by the momentum of the train fell athwart of the roadway, blocking travel.

TRAIN SAVED BY MATCHES.

Big Four Knickerbocker Express Has Close Call from Being Wrecked.

The feeble little momentary flashes of flames from a few matches probably averted a disaster on the Big Four Railroad near Munroe, Ind. The Knickerbocker express, east bound, an hour behind time, was thundering along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Eight miles from Munroe Engineer Jake Caskey, keenly alert because he was trying to make up lost time, discovered the form of a man on the track and rapid little gleams of light. Quick as thought, intuitively divining that some danger was impending, he slackened the speed of his engine, coming to a stop within ten feet of a huge object directly on the track. The obstacle proved to be a well-digging wagon, weighing fifteen tons, which had broken down on the crossing. Had the train struck the wagon there would have been a terrific smash-up. With long ropes and a pulley the locomotive pulled the wagon off the track after an hour's hard work. The driver of the wagon happened to have a few matches in his pocket and started to wave them in the air to signal the coming train and give warning of the danger. Close after the Knickerbocker express was an excursion train, which almost crashed into it.

ROBBERY CAR IS WRECKED.

Crew and Twelve Passengers Are Injured Near Cleveland.

An electric car on the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls suburban line was wrecked near Chagrin Falls, the crew and twelve passengers being cut and badly bruised.

Five persons were seriously injured. The accident was caused by a broken brake rod. The car jumped the track on a sharp curve while running at a high rate of speed. The trucks broke and the car plunged over on its side. Those most seriously injured are: John Newson, conductor, Chagrin Falls, badly injured about the head; Miss Rathbun, Newburg, Ohio, right arm and shoulder injured; Mrs. V. G. Meice, Chagrin Falls, head and shoulders injured; Mrs. Walter Barrows, Chagrin Falls, cut and bruised about the head; C. H. Hubbell, Chagrin Falls, cut and bruised about head and shoulders. Fortunately the car struck a trolley pole when it left the track, otherwise it would have gone down a steep embankment.

FORGETS HE DESIRES TO DIE.

Alligators Scare a Convict Out of a Pool in Which He Seeks Suicide.

James Quinn, a Montgomery County horse thief, made four unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide at the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary. He inhaled gas, but the guards restored him to consciousness. Then he made a desperate attempt to leap from the gallery in front of the cell to the stone floor, fifty feet below.

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FORGETS HE DESIRES TO DIE.

Keepers at Another Point Moves Out After Being Warned.

A mob of twenty-five men visited the

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

Plague of Grasshoppers and Crickets at Kalamazoo—Disagreement About a Mining Charter—Five at Mackinac—Mother Finds Long-Lost Son.

Kalamazoo is experiencing a pest of grasshoppers and crickets. In spite of the most strenuous precautions, residence and stores are swarmed by the insects and housewives are driven to distraction in getting rid of the nuisances. In several instances restaurants have been obliged to close for several days while the insects were cleared out. The crew of a passenger train reports that between Delton and Croswell the train was stopped by an army of crickets, which crawled for several rods and completely covered the tracks and the spaces between. The crushed insects acted like oil on the rails and the wheels on the engine refused to work. The crew had to use shovels in clearing the track before the train could proceed.

Mining Charter Is Tangled.

The Cabinet and Hecla Mining Company, having decided to extend its corporate existence, the question of the termination of its last franchise has been raised. The company claims that this will not be until next May. Thirty years after the date of the consolidation of the several companies which comprise the present organization, but State officials contend that the franchise expired in 1883, thirty years from the date of organization of the youngest company entering into the consolidation. Upon the determination of this question depends the preliminaries for reorganization, the laws relative to the two classes of companies being radically different.

Found After Twenty Years.

The search for her oldest son which Mrs. Frank Jones of Ionia has prosecuted for more than twenty years, ended a few days ago, when she found him on a farm south of Lansing. Her first husband was James Bearson and the family resided in Macomb County, when he died and left them destitute. She could not support the boy and he was taken by Mr. and Mrs. King, who soon moved away. As soon as she was able Mrs. Jones set about to find her son, but obtained no trace of him until recently. She fully established his identity and took him home to meet his brothers and sisters.

Drown in St. Joseph River.

Miss Daisy Fisher of Chicago, accompanied by her brother, en route for Keweenaw Landing, a summer resort eight miles up the St. Joseph river, took a river steamer for the resort, with the intention of spending two weeks' vacation. She was drowned. Just as the steamer was about to approach the landing at the Rensselaer dock Miss Fisher fell from the bow of the boat, was instantly carried under the water by the current and was drowned.

Fire in Mackinac Island.

Fire started at 7 a. m. the other day in the Pine Cottage—one of the large board houses of Mackinac Island. The flames were fanned by the wind into a rage before discovered. The residence of John W. Davis, adjoining, also burned, and both houses were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 to \$35,000, no insurance. William Johnson, a member of the fire department, working on the roof of Pine Cottage, fell and was seriously injured.

Safe Blowers at Oxford.

Safe blowers entered the office of S. R. O'Brien, lumber dealer, at Oxford, and, upon his safe, securing only \$40 in which Mr. O'Brien, who is treasurer of the local telephone company, had collected for telephone rentals. The same parties effected an entrance to T. Green's meat market by prying through the safe and rifled his safe and cashiers. They secured about \$2,000 in value.

Buy 8,120 Acres of Timber Land.

The Escanaba Woodmen Company has purchased from the United States Woodmen Company 8,120 acres of hardwood timber land in Menominee County. The deal involves \$50,000. The Escanaba company will put a new town two miles north of Perronville, erect a sawmill, planing and lath mill, and build a logging road at a cost of \$100,000.

Within Our Borders.

Elmer City's only barbers has moved away.

A big Indian camp meeting will be held early this fall near Pinconning.

The new M. E. Church at Oneida has been dedicated at a cost of about \$2,000.

Midland papers say that wheat in that county is a much better crop than last year.

The Congregational Church at Standish

will be removed to a more central point in the town.

Buyers of fall apples throughout the State are having difficulty in securing enough barrels to make their shipments.

Three gas wells have been struck near Royal Oak and there is talk of forming a company to light the gas to the village.

The tremendous fruit crop in the lake shore fruit belt is taxing the basket factories to their utmost to keep up with the demand for their wares.

Paul Brink of Hastings makes a good living by catching turtles for shipment to the large cities, where they are in great demand by restaurants and hotels.

The wooden steamer Argonaut sprang a leak after taking on a cargo of iron ore and sank at its dock in Escanaba. One of the steam pipes in the boiler blew up under the pressure, and A. A. MacFarland, a fireman from Port Huron, was severely scalded.

North Branch cannot grow much more in population unless more houses are built. Every building in the village is occupied.

Miss Kate Patterson, a 19-year-old girl of Grand Rapids, was drowned at Ottawa Beach. She fell into the water as she was about to step from a yacht into a rowboat to go ashore.

34,4084 foot barn belonging to H. O. Standish, one and one-half miles north of Cherry Hill, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. One horse and a large crop of hay and grain were consumed. Loss \$4,000. Insurance \$3,000.

The restaurant of John Deneira in Jackson was slightly damaged by fire. Firemen found that the floors had been saturated with kerosene. The contents were insured for \$300.

Because a farmer would not let them hunt for birds' eggs on his premises a couple of Lenawee County youngsters set fire to his barn and strawstack and both the latter were destroyed.

News from the two Detroit boys, Roy Ferguson and Paul Turner, who disappeared from Algoma several days ago, has been received. They were found in Cleveland by young Ferguson's father. The boys had an exciting trip, being towed through the river and lake.

The contract has been signed and Galesburg is assured of electric street lights.

A new postoffice has been established at Hard Grove, with Esther Kent as postmaster.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered at Rushton, with Irving G. Clarke as carrier.

The business men of Lansingburg have decided to hold a three days' carnival Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

Alfred Wells, son of J. W. Wells, a wealthy lumberman of Menominee, was drowned at Escanaba.

Millmen at the Soo have formed a junctions combination and boosted the price of their staple 25 per cent.

One of the mills at Munising has been closed owing to the fact that men cannot be secured to do the work even at \$2 a day.

A swarm of bees took possession of a United States mail box near Union City recently. The question arises, to whom do the bees belong?

Negotiations have been concluded at Lowell by which a shirt factory to employ from 60 to 100 hands the year round will be located in the village.

Marine City is to have a fine new \$20,000 school house, the special election having resulted in the adoption of a proposition to that amount.

Louis Savasian of Twining found his neighbor's horse in his field and fired two charges of shot at it. His gunning was successful and the costs were \$65.

Supervising Architect Taylor of the Treasury Department has advertised for bids for the construction of the Menominee public building. They will be opened on Sept. 17.

Iron Mountain will not go into the water business, the deal by which it was thought the company running the local water works system would sell out to the city having fallen through.

Nelson Jenkins of Ovid, who has been working in Alma, was taken suddenly with a fit of violent insanity. He was immediately placed under guard, and there are some hopes of his recovery.

Earl, the 8-year-old son of Joseph Rausch, a business man of Bark River, while attempting to jump on a moving freight train, fell under the wheels and sustained injuries from which he died four hours afterwards.

A rural tree delivery route has been ordered for Clarkson. The length of the route will be 28½ miles; area covered, 40 square miles; population served, 732; number of houses on route, 163; carrier, Jasper Lushburr.

Lewis H. Moon gave force to his argument in a quarrel with his wife in Bay City by stabbing her in the neck with a pair of shears, making a wound two inches deep, and then chased her to a neighbor's with a butcher knife.

A very severe half storm struck Hartland village and vicinity, destroying the standing crops of corn, beans and fruit. Not a house escaped without broken lights. The barn of Frank Travis and his contents were destroyed by lightning.

The 3-year-old son of Gustavus Gutekunst stepped on a loose cover to a citizen in Lansing and dropped into six feet of water. The child's absence was not discovered for half an hour and he had been dead for some time when found.

One would think that of these days of improved harvesting machinery, there would be little demand for the old-fashioned grain cradle, but just the same one concern in Marcellus turned out 2,000 of them the past year, and is going to increase its capacity to 10,000 next, to keep pace with the demand.

Charles H. Feltus, prominently connected with the Kalamazoo Valley Electric Company, and electric railway interests, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation. He was found unconscious in the bath room at his residence in Jackson. The burner on a gas stove was open and the room filled with gas. Early discovery by his family saved his life.

H. T. Nash of Adrian is not sure but what he is still a soldier in the United States volunteer army of the civil war. Near the close of the rebellion he was given an extended furlough, which bore the date of May 10, 1865. Shortly afterward hostilities ceased, and Nash's regiment was mustered out without his being recalled from his furlough, nor has he ever received a discharge from the service.

Health Inspector through Mill Inspector Taughner is the inlinker of Detroit. The other day sixty of them called at the health office in answer to a summons and a notice that their milk was not up to standard. In many cases the adulteration was harmful, being furnished by the water works, but in about twenty-five instances a chemical test of the milk revealed that it had been embalmed, boiled or for maldehyde being found in injurious quantities.

A big timber deal has just been consummated in the upper peninsula by which the Escanaba Woodmen Company purchases from the United States Woodmen Company 8,120 acres of hardwood timber land in Menominee County.

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FROM CALAMITY HOME

WHY JONES WAS CHOSEN TO LEAD DEMOCRACY.

Arkansas of All the States in the Union Has Fallen Off in Resources and Production.—Senator Jones a Representative Man.

Many people have wondered why it is that while the Republican party selects men of affairs from the great manufacturing and agricultural states of the Union to manage its Presidential campaign, the Democratic party selects a man like Senator Jones, from a State like Arkansas, to be the head of its National Campaign Committee.

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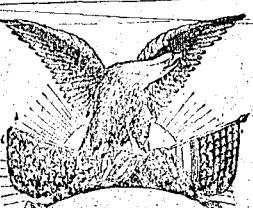
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:

W.M. McKinley, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N.Y.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 10th Dist.

R. O. CRUMP, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

AARON T. BROWN, of Saginaw County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:

O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:

FRED W. WARNER, of Oakland.

FOR TREASURER:

DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

FOR COM. OF LAND OFFICE:

E. A. WILDEY, of Van Buren.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:

HORACE M. OWEN, of Chippewa.

FOR SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

DELOS F. HALL, of Calhoun.

FOR MEMBER ST. BOARD OF EDUCATION:

J. H. THOMPSON, of Oscoda.

FOR SENATOR, 28th DIST.

A. K. Doughtery, of Clare.

Col. Watterson said of Bryan on his visit to Kentucky in 1896: "He is a dishonest dodger. He is a daring adventurer. He is a political fakir." Watterson's first impressions are often valuable.

The Porto Ricans now firmly believe that the Tariff of 13 per cent of the Dingley rates was the best thing that Congress could have offered them and the Democratic brethren will be hard put to show the contrary. —Boston "Journal."

Republicans are hoping that the reported intention of the democrats to put Sisco Lopez, who was one of the Filipinos sent to Washington by Aguinaldo last year, on the stamp for Bryan, will prove to be true. The importation of a Filipino Bryan stamp would disgust thousands of decent democrats, who otherwise would vote for Bryan. Just because he is the candidate of their party, but who at heart favor the foreign policy of McKinley.

It is not "Republican luck," as some allege, which has sustained the present party in power. It is that same kind of luck which builds a successful business institution. For, after all, the United States Government is nothing more nor less than a gigantic business institution, the largest of its kind in the world; and when it is ruled by correct governing principles all have confidence in it and business is good. —New York "Music Trade Review."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is one of the directors in the American Cotton Company, a corporation with 300 plants in the cotton states and controlling the round-bale process. The American Cotton Company is shown to have an enormous appetite for smaller concerns and to monopolizing an important industry. Senator Jones is not disposed to let the Tammany ice trust put on airs over the Western branch of the Democratic party. His cotton bale trust is one of the fattest monopolies yet taken into the courts. —Globe Democrat.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech accepting the Populist nomination, threw a few harpoons into the wicked trusts, but he made no mention of the New York Ice Trust. He said that the Republicans must be friendly to trusts because trusts are friendly to the Republican party. In this connection he did not mention that the National Cordage, the Federal Steel, the Standard Oil, the New York Ice, and the Sugar Trusts were organized in the first instance and have operated ever since by Democrats, one of whom, Haymeyer, denounced the Republican protective tariff as the "mother of trusts," while another Van Wyck, who was prominent in the Kansas City Convention, is one of the heaviest stockholder in the New York Ice trust. Mr. Bryan would appear in a better light as a teacher were he to include the truth in his impressive lessons on trusts.

Additional Local Matter.

The Ladies of the Catholic Church will give an Ice Cream Social at the residence of Mrs. D. McDonald, Tuesday, Sept. 4th. Tickets 10¢.

Rev. David Howell of Lansing arrived yesterday, looking after the interests of the Presbyterian Church Society.

—Miss Minnie Nielsen—and Miss Marie Madison left here last week for Detroit, where they will remain the rest of the summer.

School will open next Tuesday, and it is hoped that every pupil will be promptly in place. Monday being Labor Day is the reason for beginning a day late.

V. B. Conklin, Bowersville, Ohio, says: "I received more benefit from Foley's Kidney Cure than from months of treatment by physicians." Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Cash for Tobacco Tags! For a limited time we will pay 1-2 cent each for tin tags from Standard Navy and Spear Head plug tobacco.

Aug. 30-31 J. W. Sorenson.

The lack of energy you feel, the backache and a ran down condition generally, all mean kidney disorder. Foley's Kidney Cure will renew your strength and vigor by making the kidneys well. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

In view of the public allegations of Señor Cisneros, a former president of the Cuban republic established by the insurgents, acting Secretary of War Meeklejohn made the following official statement: Nothing has been received by this department from its officers in Cuba to indicate dissatisfaction with the Administration of the U.S. or its policy exists in the Island. There is absolutely no intention of interfering with the Cubans in framing their constitution. When the constitution is completed it will be presented to Congress, which must determine its acceptability. The Executive will transmit it to the legislative power, or order intervention in behalf of Cuba and which therefore must say when.

Miss Flora Hagerman, a former resident of Beaver Creek, and daughter of M. E. Hagerman, who will be well remembered by our old settlers, was a pleasant caller at our sanctum last Saturday. She has been an attendant at the Ferris school in Big Rapids, the past summer, and came up here for a visit with her girl friends before going to their present home in North Boston, N. Y.

Axel Michelson has completed the full course in both civil and mining engineering in the state mining school at Houghton, with such honor as may well make both him and his friends proud. He is now home for a few days visit before going to British Columbia, where he is engaged as the manager of a mine in said province.

The word about the German American vote from all parts of the country is the same. All of it which was cast for McKinley in 1896 will be cast to him in 1900. This was just what everybody had a right to expect.

It is what sensible person did expect. Bryan is just as objectionable this year as he was four years ago.

There is this added incentive for him, him hard this year, that a beating for him now will end him and the follies and vices for which he stands. This year's defeat for the Democracy will force that party to make a new departure in politics as complete as Valandigham compelled it to do in the '70s when he stopped from fighting accomplished facts in connection with the war amendments and legislation. The majority against Bryan in the electoral college in 1900 ought to be twice as great as it was in 1896. —Globe Dem.

Bryan's policy in regard to silver and low tariff would ruin the industries of any government. All the predictions made in 1896 about the impoverishing of the people that would follow the election of McKinley have already been proven false, and those he is now making in regard to his re-election will be equally false. The country was never more prosperous than now, and no country on earth is more prosperous than this. Our foreign trade has already passed the two billion mark, and four years more of McKinley Protection and sound money will send it up to three billions. In manufacturing we beat the nations of the world now, and with four more years of prosperity we will increase them nearly fifty per cent. But elect Bryan and you will knock the bottom out from under our factories; and convert the millions of laborers employed in them into revolutionists, who are ready to destroy everything in their path.

Best way to cure Backache.

Backaches are caused by disorders in the kidneys. Foley's Kidney Cure will make the kidney's right. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

To whom it may concern.

Take Notice:—That an application signed by the undersigned Peter Mueller has been made to the Board of Supervisors of the county of Crawford, Michigan, for leave to construct a dam across the Manistee river, for the purpose of creating a reservoir, or pond, in said river above said dam, in which to store logs and other forest products, at a point as follows:—Sixty (60) rods north and thirty-nine (39) rods west of the quarter post located on the southline of section seven (7), Town twenty-eight (28), north of Range four (4) west. Said dam to be built of earth and timber not to exceed twenty (20) feet in height, the base and foundation to be not to exceed eighty (80) feet in breadth; the top breadth of said dam to be not to exceed twenty (20) feet. A chute to be constructed through said dam eighty (80) feet in length, ten (10) feet wide in the clear, inside measurement, and twenty (20) feet in depth, to permit the free and unobstructed passage and floatage of timber and other forest products through said dam; said chute and dam to have suitable gates thereon, to control the flow of the water of said stream. Said dam to be provided with a fish ladder, to be put in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of Michigan.

And that such petition will be read and brought on to be heard at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Michigan, on the second Monday of October, 1900, to-wit, the eighth day of said month, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan.

PETER MUEHLER.

P. O. Address:

Frederick, Mich.

Aug. 24-25

1899.

Fatality follows Failure

to use Foley's Kidney Cure in time.

If taken in earlier stages of Bright's

disease and diabetes, it is a certain

cure. You have noticed the high

death rate from this disease, and it

is not wise to neglect early symptoms when a medicine like Foley's

Kidney Cure can be had. L. Fournier.

The best figures obtainable

it appears that the farmers of

the country paid over \$800,000 in

shrinkage in the value of their

live stock alone as a part of the

price of the election to the presidency

of Grover Cleveland on a Free-Trade

platform in 1892. Most of this loss

they have made good since Free-

Trade received a knockout blow in

1890 and Protection returned to its

own again. If the farmers have

more money and more prosperity now

than they want and would like to

get rid of some of it, the surest way

in the world is to vote for Bryan and

Free-Trade for live stock to become

as little value as it was in the

days of Cleveland. But if, on the

other hand, the farmers of the coun-

try want to keep what they have and

to add to it, they need to stand by

the policy which gives the American

market to the American people, and

which, by bringing work, and money

and prosperity to the industrial

workers of the country, creates a

strong home demand for the products

of the farm.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.
AT RAILROAD STATION, GRAYLING, MICH.
Mackinaw Express, 4:15 P.M. 7:15 P.M.
Marquette Express, 4:10 A.M. 7:10 A.M.
Way Freight, 5:15 A.M. 8:15 A.M.
Accommodation, 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
GOING SOUTH.
AT RAILROAD STATION, GRAYLING, MICH.
Detroit Express, 2:00 P.M. 5:15 P.M.
N. Y. Express, 12:30 A.M. 3:45 P.M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A.M. 9:00 A.M.
LEWISTON EXPRESS, 6:30 A.M. 9:15 A.M.
Accommodation, 12:00 M. 3:15 P.M.
O. W. BUGGLES, 6:30 A.M. 9:15 P.M.
A. W. CAMPFIELD, 6:30 A.M. 9:15 P.M.
F. A. GALT, 6:30 A.M. 9:15 P.M.

The M. E. Sunday School will give an ice cream social at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Woodworth, tomorrow (Friday) evening. Everybody is cordially invited.

Among the visitors this week was David Ryckman and Conrad Wobnes, of the east part of the county. They report good crops, but so much rain that grain is growing in the stacks and shocks.

For Whooping Cough.

"Both my children were taken with whooping cough," writes Mrs. O. E. Dutton of Davielle, Ill. "A small bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar gave such relief that I used a 50c bottle, which saved me a doctor's bill." L. Fournier.

So much rain has fallen lately that there is great danger of loss to our farmers from growing grain. Hundreds of acres were left shocked in the fields with the expectation of immediate threshing, which has proved impossible on account of the wet weather, and in a number of cases we hear of shocks that have blown down and the berry has commenced to sprout. —Ros. News.

The dread of people with weak lungs who suffer with tubercular coughs is consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar, if taken in time, cures the cold, heals the lungs, and always cures incipient consumption. L. Fournier.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Orator—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 31, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in liber E of mortgages, on page 19, made and executed by Chester A. Lamb and Jessie Lamb, mortgagors, to David Osborn, mortgagee. —C. C. Wescott.

Notice is given, that on the 10th of August, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-West quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan, situated in the village of Grayling in said county, being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-West quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan, situated in the village of Grayling in said county, being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-West quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan, situated in the village of Grayling in said county, being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-West quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan, situated in the village of Grayling in said county, being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Fourrier's new Ad.

Mrs. T. Webb, and Mrs. T. Larson, of Frederic, were in town, Monday.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Burt Waite, August 27th, a son.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus'.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co. For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Read the Ad of H. G. Wendland & Co., of Bay City.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

We call the attention of our readers to the new Ad of W. Jorgenson.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A good second hand coal stove. W. F. Bonkleman.

John Rouse was a welcome visitor home the first of the week. He reports a good business on the road.

MARRIED.—August 24 by Justice McCullough, J. W. Moran and Emma Kelly. Both of Frederic.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Mr. T. Simms, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Eastman, last week.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Advertised Letters—John Hill, H. Kreps, Dan. Weaver, Pest Bouchey, Emory Bissette, Antonio Cannavina.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Phillip Klopp and the children went to Detroit, last Saturday, for a short visit with her sister.

Rasmus Hanson and son, of Grayling, were guests at the Mansard House, Monday.—*Olsego Herald*.

Mrs. J. M. Jones has been enjoying visit from her brother and his family, from Ohio.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Prof. Graham with his wife and baby will be at home on the P. M. Express, tomorrow.

Mrs. R. Manning came up from the Riverside Ranch in Oscoda Co. Saturday, returning Tuesday morning.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Benient Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Miss Emma Lentz, of Columbus, Ohio, is a welcome guest at the home of Chas. Butler.

John K. Hanson is treating his residence with a fresh coat of paint, improving its appearance.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch, drove up a nice little bunch of fat cattle.

Miss Josie Jones left for Detroit, Monday, to accept a position in a wholesale millinery house.

BORN.—At their home in Pere Cheney, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schrader, a son, August 24th.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

MARRIED.—Monday, August 27th George Stephan and Miss Matilda E. Kleinfelt, all of Grayling, Justice Wm. Woodburn officiating.

The Fourth Michigan Cavalry will hold its annual reunion in the senate chamber, at Lansing, September 10th.

The Michigan Central will run an excursion, Sept. 14th, from Detroit and intermediate points to Mackinaw City.

Mrs. A. J. Rose and her grand daughter, Miss Jeanette Evans, went to Gaylord, last week, for a visit with Mrs. W. J. Jubb.

Mrs. Carney went to Bay City, last week, for a visit, leaving T. A. to take care of the baby. He makes a dandy nurse.

E. Cobb was in town, last Friday. He has his new barn nearly completed, and it will be a grand addition to his farm.

A post office has been established at Forbes' mill, in Maple Forest, named Hardgrove, with Mrs. Esther Kent, P. M.

The Michigan good roads convention, in session at Saginaw, last week, formed a permanent organization, and it was decided to ask the next legislature for an act amending the constitution permitting the state to construct roads.

Mrs. L. Fournier and son, Arthur, returned Saturday evening from a three weeks visit with friends in Detroit.

Fred F. Hoebel was in town last Saturday, the first time since his accident. He is some sore from his bruises, but yet in the ring.

They all come back to the best County in the State. The last is Charles E. Hicks who is moving back on his farm in Maple Forest.

Mrs. R. S. Rabbitt, came home from her visit at Williamsburg. Archie drove over with her and spent a little time with old friends here.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

President Edgar of the State Association of Farmer's Clubs has issued an address, in which he heartily commends the work of the state tax commission.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C. Saturday afternoon. A good attendance is requested. By order of the President.

JULIA FOURNIER, SEC.

Henry Moon, of Beaver Creek, was pleasantly surprised, last week, by a visit from his oldest and youngest brothers, whom he had not seen for over 20 years.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. of Chicago, has been awarded the Grand Prize on Harvesting Machines at the Paris Exposition. This is the highest award.

F. Harrington, S. Phelps, and Misses Cora Wight, May Blanshan, Ethred Woodfield and Hattie Blanchan attended the C. E. Convention at Gaylord, last week. Miss Wight was the delegate from here.

Misses Althea and Edith McIntyre returned from a delightful outing of six weeks, visiting in the cities of the southern and eastern part of the state, last Saturday. Miss Althea resumes her duties in the Roscommon school next Monday.

Last Saturday we had an assembly of "cripples" in our sanctum. Fred Hoesel, L. Brolin and J. Johnson dropped in and exchanged their experience. We are glad to state that all are recovering rapidly from their injuries.

J. G. Marsh, of Virginia, one of the early settlers of this county, has entered the farm now owned by A. B. Corwin as a homestead, is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. Love, of Judge, and his old friends and neighbors. They all come back, and we presume he is here to stay.

The dog tax will be taken up to the supreme court and heard during the September term. Its constitutionality is being questioned, and if the court decides it is, the dog wardens and the townships may have to pay for some worthless curs that have been destroyed according to the provisions of the law.

DIED.—At St. Mary's Hospital, in Saginaw, Aug. 23d, Elsie Nielson, aged 38 years, of congestion of the lungs. Deceased was the wife of Wilhelm Nielson, of this village, and sister of Henry Peterson. The funeral at the Danish Lutheran Church, Saginaw, afternoon, was largely attended, and every sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband and friends.

To Cure a Cold in one Day take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For the first time in its history the Maccabees will pay a death claim without any proof of death. Seven years ago Ralph Davis, of Port Huron disappeared, after telling his wife he was going to do some collecting, and would be back in two days. Since then his relatives have never heard from nor seen him. A few weeks ago Mrs. Davis petitioned the great record keeper for the insurance money, and on showing to the executive committee that she always lived happily with her husband, the money was paid, the Maccabees accepting a bond for their protection in case Davis returns alive.

It Helped Win Battles.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints Bucklin's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The democrats of this district have nominated J. D. Kingsbury of Alpena, for representative in the State Legislature. Knowing it to be a forlorn hope, no delegates attended the convention from this county.

That Throbbing Headache would quickly leave you, if you would use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

WANTED.—One hundred chickens, broilers or smaller, to feed. Will pay nine cents a pound for chicks, and will buy a few older fowls at the highest market price.

W. H. NILES.

Announcement

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of JUDGE OF PROBATE, for Crawford County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, when called.

JOHN C. HANSON.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Farmers Pic Nic.

The 11th Annual Pic Nic of the Crawford County Farmers Association will be held on the old grounds, on Thursday, September the 6th. Everybody cordially invited.

By order of President CHAS. WALDRON, SECY.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. Geo. Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A fitful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

T Beware of a man who is representing himself as the agent of the American Mutual Aid Society of Detroit, and is traveling through the northern counties of the lower peninsula, soliciting business for the society, collecting membership fees, etc. He is a fraud.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by advertising to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

After dragging along for several years, the tangled affairs of Turner & Fisher, the Bay City lumber firm, are at last straightened out on the books of about 30 Michigan and Canadian banks, who have compromised their claims for 40 cents on the dollar. The entire indebtedness was something like half a million dollars.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. Geo. D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, rundown and sickly people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

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Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Aug 30-6w REGISTRAR

Attention!

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Grayling and vicinity to our new stock of Shoes, consisting of all the latest styles and best makes; namely the celebrated Rindge, Kalmbach & Co., C. E. Smith, Shoe and others. We have Shoes for men, women, boys, girls and also for the babies.

When you come to buy your shoes, come prepared to buy your groceries, as we sell the best at lowest prices. We are sole agents for McArthur's Patent Flour, the best on earth for bread, also the celebrated Ja-Vo-Blend Coffee, for 25 cents, and Black Cross Tea for 50 cents, that experts say can't be beat.

Choice Fruits, Confectionary, Tobacco and Cigars always on hand. Give me a call.

JOSEPH'S

Fifth Great

Annual Clearing Sale!

Look well to your own interest, and attend this sale. No matter what you want we can supply you at a much lower price than usual, in many cases at half price or less. There is not one item in this announcement but what is an unmatched and extraordinary bargain.

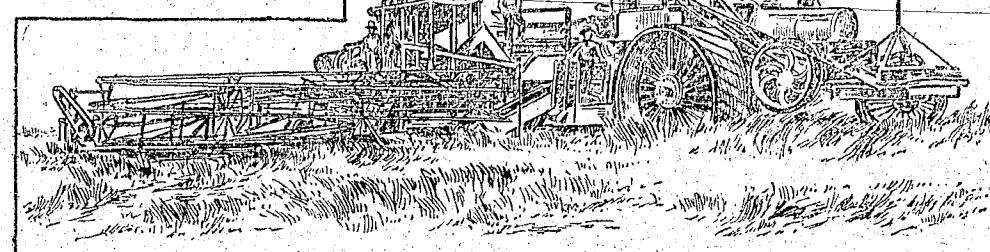
It will pay you to visit our store for the next 30 days, and share in the money-making opportunities that are here. Our stock must be reduced, and prices have been cut with a thoroughness and good will that is bound to insure rapid selling.

Below we will quote you a few prices:

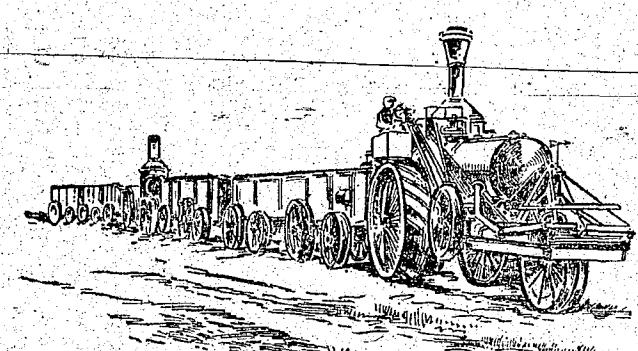
5 and 6c Prints for	25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	15c
7 and 8c Prints for	5c Men's All Wool Suits	4.75
6, 7 and 8c Ginghams	5c Men's Cashmere Suits	5.00
12 and 13c French Ginghams	8c Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits	5.75
10 and 12 cents Madras Cloth,	8c Men's Blue Slate Flannel Suits	8.00
30 in. Percales	8c English Melton Suits	10.00
10c Chambray	7c Boys Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00.	
25c and 35c Cashmeres	21c Children's Wash Suits	35c
50c Cashmeres	35c \$1.50 Men's Oil Grain Shoes	1.25
25c Hair Cloth	15c \$2.00 Men's Tan Colored Shoes	1.50
Men's Working Shirts	21c \$2.50 Men's Chocolate Shoes	2.00
1.00 Men's Working Shirts	39c \$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Shoes,	
79c sizes 5 to 8,	90c	
2.50 and 3.00 Corduroy Pants	79c \$2.50 Ladies'	

SOME BIG WESTERN "AUTOMOBILES."

The "automobile" of the California wheat fields is a wonderful engine, used to harvest the crops from upon the immense farms, which in some instances cover thousands of acres. The traction engines used for plowing, cultivating, sowing and harvesting these enormous crops are the largest ever built. They are of thirty-horse power, with driving



MAMMOTH HARVESTER-CUTTER, 26 FEET WIDE; CAPACITY, 75 ACRES PER DAY. THE WHEAT IS HEADED, THRESHED, CLEANED AND SACKED BY THIS MACHINE IN ONE CONTINUOUS OPERATION.



TRACTION TRAIN, WITH FIFTY-HORSE POWER ENGINES.

wheels sixty inches in diameter and flanges sixty inches in width.

They draw over the fields sixteen ten-inch plows, four six-foot harrows, and

a press drill to match, plowing, harrowing and seeding from forty-five to seventy-five acres at one operation each day. Their use explains why the vast

crop of California, covering millions of acres, can be planted and cultivated in a country where the supply of labor is not great enough to plant a crop one-tenth part as large. In the harvest time, by the aid of one of those enormous harvesters, whose cutters are twenty-six feet wide, the wheat is at once headed, threshed, cleaned and sacked, ready for market, the machine in one day gathering the crop of seventy-five acres.

To observe one of these enormous machines traveling over the uneven surface of these fields, crossing wide ditches, or crawling along the side hills, surmounting every obstacle with the most perfect ease and automatically gathering in the ripened grain, sacked ready for market, is a sight of the rarest description.

These mechanical prodigies are adapted only for countries like California, with seasons of wet and dry, well defined, where cereals ripened by hot suns easily fall from the husks. For the moist lands of the great North these harvesters have not proved an entire success.

Innumerable branches were built from time to time and other lines in Texas, in old Mexico and in Guatemala were constructed until at the end of 1886 a total of over 9,000 miles of track had been built and twenty-six corporations had been merged in one great parent organization known as the Southern Pacific Company.

While these huge enterprises were being carried through in the West, Mr. Huntington was evolving a vast scheme in the East, independently of his associates. The State of Virginia had been trying to finish the Chesapeake and Ohio Road and several sets of contractors had been ruined in the attempt. Mr. Huntington completed it and then went on building westward through West

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, until at last he had the unique satisfaction of riding in his private car over his own tracks from the gateway of the old Dominion on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific coast. He was also the founder of the city of Newport News, Va., and the owner and builder of a huge shipyard there which employs nearly 4,000 men, likewise the Huntington Industrial Works at Hampton, Va.

Mr. Huntington was a man of wide philanthropy and did much to benefit the condition of his workmen. He impressed upon them the importance of owning their own homes and erected school houses for the instruction of their children. His tastes were quiet and simple and he cared little for society, although his daughter married a prince. He had crossed the country more times than any other man and none were better acquainted with its topography. His wealth is estimated at \$25,000,000. He built a magnificent mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York City, a few years ago, but it is said he never cared to live in it.

LORD PLAYFAIR'S ASSURANCE.

Induced Prince of Wales to Liege Molten Lead with His Hand. One of the most honored and conspicuous figures in the public life of Great Britain during the last half century was Lord Playfair. The vast sanitary improvements which have taken place in England within thirty years and the evolution of the whole system of scientific and technical instruction are due to Playfair more than to any other man. The North American Review, in its original suggestion, the adoption of open half-penny letters, now known as post-cards, and he was largely instrumental in suggesting the basis of an equitable agreement between Great Britain and America when President Cleveland's Venezuelan message had brought the two countries into dangerous antagonism. Among Playfair's students at the University of Edinburgh was the Prince of Wales, of whom a curious anecdote is told.

"It was while the Prince of Wales was living in Edinburgh, as Playfair's pupil in the application of science to industry, that an interesting incident occurred. The two were standing near a cistern containing lead, which was boiling at a white heat. 'Has your royal highness,' asked Playfair, 'any faith in science?' 'Certainly,' was the reply. Playfair then carefully washed the Prince's hands with ammonia to get rid of any grease that might be on them. 'Will you now place your hand

in the cistern?' The Prince did so.

When the Hindoo along the Ganges began to notice the recent eclipse of the sun they watched with terror what they supposed to be the overpowering of their beloved dignity by the demon of darkness. Besides, fasting and praying the native population along the shores bathed in the sacred river in thousands. The people at the top of the bank knelt down and prayed shouting: "Hari boh!" (God, I cry!) Some covered themselves with dust and others washed themselves in the river. They were all mixed together, men, women and children, and all were in a frantic, excited state lest the sun should be altogether swallowed by the demon and never shine any more.

A baby is a rose without thorns. The thorns gradually appear as it reaches maturity.

SHAFT MENDED AT SEA.

Exciting Experience in Mid-ocean of the Steamer Border Knight. Kipling's "dreadnought engineer," McAndrews, could hardly have acquitted himself more creditably than did Mr. William Grieves, chief engineer of the British steamer Border Knight, which arrived at NEW YORK a few days ago after an exciting experience in mid-ocean. The Border Knight is a steamer of the genus tramp, a nomadic freighter that set out from Natal in ballast for New York. All went well with her until one afternoon, when there was a sudden jar and a shock, a whirling of machinery and a hiss of steam.

"Shaft's broke," explained Third Engineer Findlay briefly, as he closed the throttle on racing engine.

Examination showed that his diagnosis was correct. For no ascertainable cause the tall shaft, a twelve-inch length of steel, had snapped just outboard of the sleeve, releasing the eight-ton propeller, which went spinning to the bottom. The ship lost her headway, and, having no sail power to give her steerage way, sat provokingly a-rocking in the sea, biding the outcome of the misadventure. The usual procedure in such cases is to haul fires and hoist your flag upside down, by way of a distress signal, by day, and to burn blue lights at night. But these men of the Border Knight did nothing of the sort. The engineer went man-holing on his back to the end of the tall shaft, and then came back with an idea which the captain gave him permission to put into effect.

The first step was to uncouple the intermediate shaft, and to do this expeditiously a battering ram was improvised from the anchor stocks. The coupling bolt forced out, the intermediate shaft was lowered clear of the fractured tall shaft, and that piece of metal was knocked from the opening in the stern. A wooden plug the exact size of the shaft was forced into the hole and then a spare tall shaft was fitted into position and coupled onto the intermediate. All this work occupied three full days. With both shafts in place again the work of fitting on a spare propeller, which the vessel carried, was commenced. To lift the stern out of the water all of the water ballast was pumped into the forward hold. This lifted the stern until the opening was within four feet of the surface.

Meanwhile the six-ton propeller had been lowered over the port quarter, suspended from a cargo boom and guyed with heavy tackle. Chief Engineer Grieves and Chief Officer Mathie then took positions on the rudder plates and, standing waist deep in water, guided the big piece of metal to its place on the tall shaft. The massive nut which was to hold it in place was then screwed tightly on by a giant spanner, worked by tackles from the quarters.

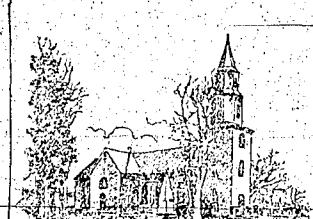
The work of the two men in the water was made somewhat entertaining by the active presence of several sharks that played around the stern of the ship. Mr. Mathie was once washed overboard and nearly drowned before being rescued. But that was only an incident, as Messrs. Grieves and Mathie explained, neither making much of it.

AN OLD VIRGINIA CHURCH.

In Pocahontas Is Said to Have Been Baptized.

One of the most interesting religious buildings in the United States is the Bruton Parish Church, at Williamsburg, Va., the first pastor of which was Rev. Rowland Jones, an ancestor of Martha Washington. Erected in 1610, it is in a good state of preservation, and the antique bell still rings out its message, calling all who hear it to attend divine services beneath its时间-honored roof. Bruton Old Church is well worth a visit.

The church has the triple-story tower



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, ERECTED 1610, of which our English colonies were so fond. It can still boast of mahogany pews. The aisles were paved with flagstones. On the walls are some quaint mural tablets reciting the virtues and piety of worthies of the old dominion. Williamsburg was the ancient capital of Virginia, and in the quiet churchyard of Bruton Old Church the tomb of the Parke Custis family and those bearing well-known Virginia names of Page, Balfour, Lyttleton, Savurton and Nelson are found.

Prevents Sunstroke.

In Florida sunstroke is entirely unknown, although the temperature often reaches 110 degrees Fahrenheit. This is attributed to the extreme moisture of the atmosphere.

Sacred Temple in China.

Many Chinese temples have windows made from the white mother-of-pearl found in oyster shells. The material is perfectly transparent, and looks like open glass.

"Please, please glisten 'norther nicks!" "What for, Tommy?" "Well, sir, I go 't' picnic with ma I want I live 't' other boy 't' carry th'-basked," Indianapolis Journal.

A woman's recollections of her girlhood days seem to be devoted entirely to accounts of her sister's borrowing her clothes.

The church organ is very old. It is

thought to be the first brought to this country.

Visitors are shown a gray maple for in which local tradition declares that Pocahontas was baptized. An ancient oak without a face and with stilly immovable hands is yet to be traced upon the steeple. The bell of Bruton Old Church was presented by an English nobleman.

Daniel Parke Custis was the first husband of the lady best known to American history as Martha Washington, and his ancestor, Daniel Parke, was an early vestryman of Bruton Parish Church.

Outside of the edifice, but within consecrated ground, sleep noted men of colonial Virginia, keeping guard over the church. Two executives of the old Dominion, Gov. Nott and Gov. Parquhar, two councillors, three Secretaries of State and a noted lawyer of early days, one Edward Barradale, lie buried here.

LAZIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Caucasian Tribe Which Lives in Indescribable and Antiquated Filth.

The laziest and dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, and as they were 2,500 years ago, so they are to-day. Seen from without there is a certain picturesqueness about a Svanetian village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplace or chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men and women and children are huddled together; during the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is, perhaps, the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the natives.

Besides this, it is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, bee-keeping and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, while throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.

New York Ledger.

He Mixed His Terms.

A daily observation of that part of the community that from either poverty or weakness gives employment to the criminal courts, furnishes opportunities for the study of humanity that few can enjoy; says the Louisville Commercial. These people usually have very limited education, many of them have none; yet the natural shrewdness of the race, sharpened by experience and by suffering, develops some extremely keen minds. What they learn, they learn "by ear" as it were; wherefrom some very amusing occurrences arise.

A lawyer friend of mine, who is a close observer, said: "Some time ago I talked with a French negro from New Orleans, who was a prisoner in the county jail. This was when the police were charging persons who were arrested on suspicion, as 'suspected relatives.' He was to be presented in the Circuit Court for indictment. I said: 'What are you in jail for?' He answered: 'They say I am a 'respected fellow!'" "Well, when do you get a trial?" "I don't know," he said. "I go to the Circuit Court to-morrow!"

Wander what the grave judges would think of that?

A Remarkable Colony.

They is a colony of Jews in Toledo, Spain, who were allowed to remain in that country when the remainder of their race were expelled by Ferdinand and Isabella, because they showed satisfactory evidence that they were descended from a priest of the court of Caliphans, who alone of the saudheen of priests and elders protested against the crucifixion of the Saviour. It is said that the evidence upon which they were exempted from the edict of expulsion was accepted by the hierarchy at Rome as genuine and truthful. It is supposed to be now, by some among the archbishops of the vatican. This little colony of Jews has grown and prospered, until now it is one of the wealthiest and most influential communities on the Spanish peninsula. Several of the members in times past have achieved high rank and reputation under the Spanish government.

Exempted the Diamond.

A young man in Kentucky who had not found it convenient to pay a tailor's bill was brought up on a creditor's bill by the cruel tailor before a very kind-hearted vice-chancellor, who liked the youth. He was handsomely dressed and wore a costly diamond stud in his shirt bosom, but declared under oath that he had no property except his wearing apparel. The tailor's lawyer claimed that a diamond stud was not an article of exempt apparel, and asked for its surrender, but the judge ruled that the diamond button held the parts of the shirt together, and its removal would lead to indecent exposure of the person. Then the lawyer urged that the shirt was of the new kind, which buttoned in the back, but the judge met this by saying:

"The presumption of the law is that shirts button in the front, and the court does not judicially know that shirts ever button in the back. The court will not require the defendant to submit to an examination to rebut the presumption."

And so the diamond remained in the bosom which cherished it.

The Douglas Shoe.

The best advertised and consequently the best known shoe in the world to-day is the Douglas Shoe, of Boston, Mass. The one idea of this company has always been to sell a shoe for \$2.50 which equals in every way the \$7.50 shoes of any other concern. They are able to do this on account of their being no middle-man's profit; as the goods are sold direct from the factory to the consumer, there being no distributor or middleman.

Over the country they have 3,000 retail stores. The goods are made in all sizes and widths, and new shoes equal them for style and durability.

The factory at Brockton employs over 1,000 hands, and all the goods are set to the State Board of Health. Nothing but union labor is employed, and men about the best average wages of any shoe workers in the United States. The factory pay rolls amounts to \$17,353 per week. This company makes shoes for men only, and it is their proud boast that over 900,000 men wear them. (Advertiser-Code) Post.

The Indians of the United States.

There are 250,000 Indians in the United States, distributed throughout twenty-five States and Territories, the largest number, 72,000, living in the Indian Territory, with 35,000 in Arizona, 18,000 in South Dakota, 13,000 in Oklahoma, 12,000 in California, 10,000 in Wisconsin, 5,200 in New York, and 2,500 in North Carolina.

In the new Hebrides human life has been made safer by the introduction of pigs into the island. The cannibals are said to prefer roast pork to pigs; man

is to eat.

It is proposed to build a \$10,000,000 international dam above El Paso, Tex., to redeem the Rio Grande valley.

Great Britain imported 16,000,000 great hundreds (1,320) of 1,000 eggs in 1889.

The heavy spectator always tries a "great deal" too many.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from dripping fat.

Spotless Town and Its People.



This is the Mayor of Spotless Town, The brightest man for miles around.

The shining light of wisdom can

Reflect from such a polished man,

And so he says to high and low:

"The brightest use SAPOLIO."



This is the Cook of Spotless Town, Who takes the cake, as you'll agree.

She holds it in her fingers now.

It isn't light—but anyhow

"Twill lighten her domestic woe—

A cake of plain SAPOLIO.



This brilliant man walks up and down

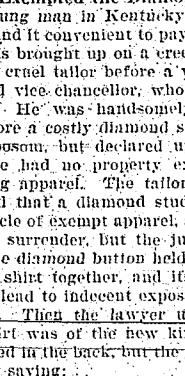
Upon the streets of Spotless Town,

The glitter of his shining star

Arrests attention from afar,

It lights the beat an' goes to show

That naught can beat SAPOLIO.



This is the Maid of fair renown,

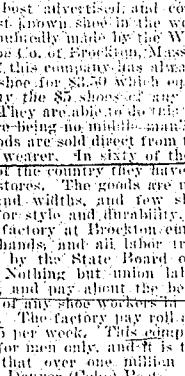
Who scrubs the floors of Spotless Town.

To find a speck when she is through

Would take a pair of specs or two.

And her employer isn't slow,

For she employs SAPOLIO.



BALD

Without help, a bald spot never grows smaller. It keeps spreading, until at last your friends say, "How bald he is getting."

Not easy to cure an old baldness, but easy to stop the first thinning, easy to check the first falling out. Used in time, baldness is made impossible with —

ART'S HAIR VIGOR

It stops falling, promotes growth, and takes out all dandruff.

It always restores color to faded or gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. You may depend upon it every time. It brings health to the hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"I have used your Hair Vigor and am greatly pleased with it. I have had a bottle of it for over a year and my hair has stopped falling out and has started to grow again nicely."

— JULIA C. CANOVA, S. Dak.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write to Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.



Another Milking Machine.

Recently we illustrated a machine which would milk a single cow and transfer the milk to a can. We now show an apparatus which can be used to milk a whole herd of cows at once, needing but two men to operate the machinery. One man is stationed at the reservoirs to watch the indicators and operate the pumps when necessary, and the other passes along the stalls, attacking the teat cups and starting the flow of milk. At intervals are placed receiving cans which are connected with the suction apparatus and also to the teat-cups. Direct-pipes suspended overhead connect the cans with the vacuum boiler, and the teat cups are also provided with a vacuum arrangement, which prevents the suction from taking too strong a hold on the teat.

The Influence of Food.

It is the food that gives the flavor to the milk, the egg, the flesh of animals or fowl, or we may as properly say the food and drink, for both are absorbed by the digestive organs and passed into the system. In our search for the cheapest food, or that which will produce the most, we are apt sometimes to forget that the quality needs to be considered for home use and for market. Good corn and its products gives a better flavor to all the above than any other food we know, and it gives these products as much nutritive qualities as any other food that is not objectionable in flavor or in some other way. It is not a perfect food, or a complete food in all ways, but needs other foods with it, and one of the arts of the skillful feeder is to see how he can best combine those foods so as to feed as much corn as may be profitable without injuring the health of the animal. We all know how much better the flesh of the steer or hog fattened on corn than on other feeds, and poultry, eggs and milk are also much better when corn is a large part of the diet than when cheaper grains are used, while many foods may actually give unpleasant flavors.

Deep Soil Needed for Roots.

The Cornell Experiment Station showed by illustration in a recent bulletin the difference in form between beets grown upon a plot where the subsoil was well loosened so that roots could penetrate it easily, and those grown where the subsoil was hard. In the former case the beets were smooth and a regular taper from just below the crown downward. Those on the hard subsoil were shorter and were obliged to branch out a number of side roots, making them hard to handle and less valuable for sugar making. They also grow more out of the ground. A similar result was noticed when fertilizer was used for growing beets. The same thing must be true of many other root crops, and they suggest that if potatoes and a more mellow and well-drained soil beneath the seed would not be so likely to expand upward and grow out of ground. They may be correct in this point, but we have thought that the growing out of ground was a matter in which the variety made most of the difference, some kinds requiring much lifting up to prevent out growing, while others put up their roots down deep when on the same soil.

A Hold-Tight Sawbuck.

The accompanying illustration shows how a sawbuck may be arranged so that a log of wood will remain perfectly stationary. The buck itself is made like any ordinary sawbuck, but on one end a lever, a, is attached and so arranged that it can be pushed down and fastened with the peg, c, thus holding the log, b, firmly. By arranging holes, c, in one arm and a series of small holes, d, on the other, the buck will hold any size log. This lever should be of hard wood, 1½ inches wide and 1 inch thick. A large wire nail will answer very well as a pin. By the use of this device the operator is not required to exert any effort in holding the log in place. The small figure shows how the sawing is to be done if the log is to be cut into four pieces. First saw off the cut marked a at 1, then the second cut at 2, then finally saw the remaining portion in two at 1, 3.—E. Dawson, in American Agricultural College.

A New Study of College. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has begun to show that it is worthy of its double name by establishing a new industry which combines in one the two interests of agriculture and mechanics. On June 9 they began work in a canning factory, and at the time the report was written they had put up 9,000 cans of peaches and intended to put up as many more. This year they have not made their own cans, but have bought them in Baltimore, Md., at a cost of 24 cents each delivered at the college. The cost of growing and gathering the peaches, peeling and canning them, and cost of cans is 11 cents a can. They expect to reduce this another year, and to have all the work done then by the students of the college. Now they do it all but the processing and general directions. The students are thus learning an excellent business, which may be made available almost anywhere in that land of fruit, and at the same time they are earning 12½ cents an hour to help pay their college expenses. The plant in use this year had cost up to date the small sum of \$360. Possibly they may enlarge it and try other fruits and vegetables later on. It is an astonishing thing to think how this canning industry has grown, and how many canned goods are used. It is claimed that last year 3,000,000 cans of goods were put up in the State of Indiana alone, and 9,000,000 cans in the United States.

Oleo Formulas. Notwithstanding the protests of the oleo trust and its friends in Congress, the various formulas for making oleo margarine have been made public, and they are at least interesting. One of the processes for making the kind of butter

that is sold in Pennsylvania as a dairy product is thus described in the patent office records:

The process consists in first forming a soap emulsion of the fats or fatty oils with caustic soda; then precipitate the lyes; then applying chlorinated alkaline lye or chlorinated gas to the soap emulsion.

That sounds like a recipe for making soft soap, but when the color is added the result is gilt edge "creamy" butter for the Pennsylvania market.

Here are a few of the constituents of the "advanced product of the farm": Bisulphite of zinc, borax, salicylic acid, benzole nitro,orris root, cottonseed oil, bicarbonate of soda, glycerine, caprylic acid, alum, capric acid, sulphuric acid, penisula, tallow, lard, salt, cornstarch, butyric ether, caustic potash, castor oil, chalk, slippery elm bark, can, oil of sesame, oil of sunflower seed, olive oil, turnip seed oil, bromo chloroform; chloride of potassium, oil of sweet almonds, oil of peanuts, peroxide of manganese, stomach of pigs, sheep oil, nitric acid, dry blood, albumen, sugar, butyric acid, bicarbonate of potassium and caustic soda. One pound is a pound is a very modest rate of protection for such a formidable array of mineral and organic poisons and substances.

Favoring the storage of food waters and constructing of canals by Government aid.

Asking Congress to pass a bill to compel manufacturers of farm machinery to make and place on sale interchangeable parts.

Other resolutions read and passed were as follows:

Favoring appropriations to complete the work already begun on river and harbor improvements.

Favoring the building of an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua.

Favoring the extension of rural mail free delivery.

Protesting against the leasing of the public domain for grazing purposes.

Recommending the distribution of seeds through experiment stations only.

Favoring public ownership of water courses for irrigation purposes and favoring government investigation of irrigation.

The subject which seemed to most engross the attention of the congress is the merchant marine. The resolutions committee had several memorials on this matter, which were referred to a subcommittee. A feature of the discussion at one of the sessions was the wide difference in statements of farmers as to the cost of producing a bushel of corn.

W. G. Whitmore of Nebraska said the average cost was between 20 and 25 cents, while E. Filley of the same State claimed that he was producing an acre of corn for 20 cents.

CENSUS OF CHICAGO.

Shows Greater Growth in Population than Other Cities.

Chicago is still in all likelihood the second city in population in the United States. The figures of the census bureau, announced Monday, give the city a total of 1,685,575, while disappointing to those who pinned their faith in the correctness of the postoffice, directory, and school census counts, show that Chicago is still increasing in population at a marvelous rate. In the percentage column New York's increase of 35.33 per cent was dwarfed by Chicago's showing 54.42 increase over the figures of 1890. Those who were missed by the enumerators, if there were any, will have to wait until next time will be to be counted. Next time will be in 1910.

Following is a table showing the increases in various cities, the population of which has been announced by the census bureau:

	Increase Population.	Per cent.
Greater New York.	1,685,575	35.33
Chicago.	991,611	54.42
New York, present.	1,685,575	54.42
Philadelphia.	1,608,755	45.82
Baltimore.	1,581,982	28.19
Buffalo.	908,535	33.73
Washington.	287,919	56.92
Montgomery.	285,543	56.92
Lowell.	209,561	37.00
Providence.	173,345	43.51

In 1890, the first federal census gave the city a total of 4,470. During the next ten years the population increased to 20,963, or an increase of 494.65 per cent. In 1870 the population of Chicago was 102,600, or an increase of 150. In 1870 the count disclosed a population total of 298,977, or an increase of 173.64 per cent. In 1880, the fifth federal census showed that the population had almost doubled since 1870, the total being 503,182, making Chicago the fourth city in size in the United States. In 1890, with an increase of 348.58 per cent, the city moved up to second place among American cities, with a total of 1,093,850.

DOLLIVER APPOINTED SENATOR.

Iowa Congressman Given the Place Left Open by Gear's Death.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa has announced the appointment of Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge to be United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John H. Gear.

Lightning in the Potato Field.

A London dispatch says: Experiments in growing potatoes by electricity have been undertaken by the Irish Agricultural Board. Father Glynn, of Athlone, Limerick, in charge of the experiments, studded a potato patch with lightning conductors connected by wires running through the patch. The result was an increase of 30 per cent in the yield in the section so treated. Should the official experiments bear out this experience, a solvent for the chronic distress in the west of Ireland will have been found. Horace Blunkett, M. P., Vice President of the Agricultural Board, says: "This most remarkable phenomenon may be the forerunner of a revolution in agriculture. The evidence furnished and the genuineness of Father Glynn's experiment are incontrovertible."

Honey Packages.

Where extracted honey can be sold to consumers in sixty pound lots not at fancy prices a wooden pail answers our purpose quite well. Enough of second-hand candy pails may be picked up during the summer at our different grocery stores to store several tons of honey. Their cost is only 10 cents, and they need but little cleaning. I have used regular butter tubs for the same purpose, but have bought them in Baltimore, Md., at a cost of 24 cents each delivered at the college. The cost of growing and gathering the peaches, peeling and canning them, and cost of cans is 11 cents a can. They expect to reduce this another year, and to have all the work done then by the students of the college. Now they do it all but the processing and general directions. The students are thus learning an excellent business, which may be made available almost anywhere in that land of fruit, and at the same time they are earning 12½ cents an hour to help pay their college expenses. The plant in use this year had cost up to date the small sum of \$360. Possibly they may enlarge it and try other fruits and vegetables later on. It is an astonishing thing to think how this canning industry has grown, and how many canned goods are used. It is claimed that last year 3,000,000 cans of goods were put up in the State of Indiana alone, and 9,000,000 cans in the United States.

C. Greiner, in American Bee Journal.

Hay Tea for Calves.

Tea which is quite satisfactory for rearing young calves, can be made by boiling hay in a reasonable allowance of water. The soluble nutrients of the hay pass into the water under such treatment, and are palatable and nourishing to the young calves. To the hay tea add mixtures of either linseed meal, oatmeal or middlings cooked in grael form. For calves a few months old, feed any and all the grains just named, according to the wishes of the animal, for prices for feeding stuffs are not important in comparison with thrifty animals and satisfactory gains.—W. A. Henry, Farmers' Advocate.

For Kicking Cows.

Turn up short in front, then make cow step back. If halter rein is tight, then make cow step right hind foot back; then make cow step with snap on. Snap in ring leather strap just above hoof. Draw rein back and tie around stake and all O. K. Cow has free use of foot except forward movement.—Evan Swift.

FARMERS PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Delegates Disagree as to the Cost of Raising an Acre of Corn.

The farmers' national congress in session at Colorado Springs refused to pass a resolution asking Congress to compel sleeping car companies to reduce their rates. Other resolutions were turned down, as follows:

Favoring the storage of food waters and constructing of canals by Government aid.

Asking Congress to pass a bill to compel manufacturers of farm machinery to make and place on sale interchangeable parts.

Other resolutions read and passed were as follows:

Favoring appropriations to complete the work already begun on river and harbor improvements.

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W. G. Whitmore of Nebraska said the average cost was between 20 and 25 cents, while E. Filley of the same State claimed that he was producing an acre of corn for 20 cents.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

JOKE ON THE OMIDAL.

There is a good story told on a prominent official of Alleghany. He denies it, but its truth is backed by another well-known official. Some days ago, the story goes, the former official happened to be going into his residence on one of the prominent thoroughfares when he saw a man hurrying across the street with several pieces of men's wearing apparel on his arm. The man was walking in the direction of a wagon nearby that belonged to a cleaning and dyeing establishment. It struck the official that he would have one of his spring suits cleaned and he hailed the man, thinking he was in charge of the wagon. However, the fellow proved to be a thief and had just robbed a livery stable in a neighboring boarding house.

When the official cried out to him: "Say, mister, I have a suit I wish you would have cleaned," the thief took in the situation and saw that he had been taken for the driver of the wagon. He coolly went over and got the official's suit. The thief was well out of sight before the real driver of the wagon returned and the truth became known.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

FROM WAR TO PEACE.

Two cannon from the civil war are to be melted and cast into a statue representing peace. What a contrast as great in a way as the change Hostetter's Stomach-Bitters will bring about in the health of any who use it. It cures constipation, dyspepsia or weak kidneys. Try it.

Electric Propulsion of Ships.

Up to the present, electricity has scarcely been thought suitable as the principal motive or propelling power for the larger type of vessels. This is undoubtedly owing to the fact that for a given horse power a triple or quadruple expansion steam engine would take up less space and probably weigh less than an electrical installation of equal power.

Storage batteries are out of the question for such uses, although persons well up in electrical subjects frequently speak of them. The government returns show that the company carries a larger number of passengers than any other railway in the kingdom, about 125,000 persons passing in and out of the station daily by train. The total number of passengers carried during 1897 was about 100,000,000, exclusive of 30,000 season ticket holders, which, estimating each season ticket holder to travel twelve times a week, would bring the total up to 118,720,000.

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AT THE DAY'S DAWN.

Daylight dawns in the dimpled sky—
What shall the new day be?
"Tis but a flash till the day goes by—
What shall, the new day see?
Hopeful hearts that look for the best,
Sorry souls in a mournful quest?
With the sun in the east of the sun—in
the west?
It's a choice for you and me!
Daylight dawns in the dimpled sky—
Joy that the night is done!
"Tis but a breath till the day shall die—
Get the good of the sun!
For the little day is yours to make—
Bitter or sweet for your own life's
sake.
And your heart shall strengthen or
your heart shall break;
As you choose while the day doth
run!

Ripley D. Saunders, in St. Louis Re-public.

On a Cholera Ship.

Plague, Mutiny and Heroism on the High Seas.

Now came a most trying time. Not a breath of wind ruffled the surface of the water; the ship rolled gently on the oily swell, with all her sails—even to the royals—set, to catch the slightest stir. The deaths continued with alarming rapidity, and then, as Lampsey had said, there was actually nothing wherewith to weight the corpses. The steward, Ross, the Scotch sailor lad, and one or two of our own private native servants—under the stimulus of reward paid down on the nail so much a head—their mouths and noses filled in carbolic saturated towels, constituted the burial party. These men, penetrating 'tween decks, dragged the corpses up the hatchway, across the deck, and pushed them through the gangway doors, just as they were, for there was little time and less inclination to sew them up in canvas, as had been done at the outset. Being unweighted, the bodies refused to sink; the sharks, moreover, did not appear to fancy them, and, being impelled by the same current, they kept by the ship's side, bobbing up and down, rolling over, now on their backs, now face up, in the most horribly grawsome fashion. We in the cuddy were fast becoming demoralized, as well; then the wretched Punjabis crowded at the doors and appealed to us in piteous strains, invoking Allah to grant us a wind, and imploring us to pray to God with the same object. What could we do? We told them that we should half the first steamer and get her to tow us into a wind which would not only fill our sails, but blow the cholera out of the ship. In the mean time we exhorted them to be patient and obey the doctor in all things.

Several steamers passed, going in the same direction, but too far off to communicate. At last, on the tenth day of the calm, we sighted a two-masted steamer hull down in our wake. She came on slowly, and as she drew abreast of us about a mile away we hoisted our distress signal and anxiously awaited the result. In a few minutes she replied, whereupon we displayed a whole line of hunting on reading which she altered her course and ranged up to within speaking distance.

"Steamer ahoy!" shouted our skipper through his trumpet. "What steamer's that?"

"West Indian," followed a voice from the other's bridge: "Jeduth to Bombay. What ship's that?"

"Zenobia; Amesley Bay to Bombay."

"What's the matter?"

"Cholera! Will you tow us through the straits?"

"Sorry we can't. Port engine broken down; much as we can do to get along ourselves. Can we help you otherwise? Have you a doctor?"

"Yes."

"Want medicines?"

"No, thanks; have lots. Goodby."

"Goodby!"

In another minute she put up her helm and resumed her course.

"There's no 'elp for it but to wait for the next," said the skipper.

True, there was no help for it, so we put on the best face possible and called on our fortitude and patience to aid us.

Presently the crew again came aft, this time on their own initiative, their demeanor more tranquil than before. Whether the disappointment had irritated them, or whether, owing to the existing disengaged state of affairs, they had managed to gain access to the spirit room, I do not know, but their bearing now was mutinous.

"Captain Hutchinson!" called Lampsey roughly from the main deck.

"Well?" replied the skipper, going to the rail, whilst we all followed him.

"We ain't a-goin' to stand this here no furrier—we ain't!"

"Ain't yer?" Suppose you think as that there steamboat with 'er Jung could 'a' towed a twelve hundred ship do yer?"

"What we thinks or doesn't think ain't neither here nor there, but I tell yer what, this ship's a coffin—she is, and we ain't a-goin' to stop in her—we ain't! Just yer come along to the fo'castle and take a whiff o' the stink as comes through the cracks in the bulkheads, and then say if Christ in the gallion can stand it any longer!"

"Ave patience, can't you? Another steamboat'll be along presently, and we'll stop 'er."

"We can't as we've drifted pretty considerable out o' the course, and never a craft'll be a-comin' this way, so we've made up our minds what ter do and have come to give you all a chance in wid us."

"Well, out with it! What 'ave yer made up yer minds to do?"

"Take to the honts, and leave the tub and the heathen to theirselves."

"Yes?"

"They'll all be dead afore a week, so will us if we stop here. The ship

is smot to be picked up by some darned salvager."

"Well, all I 'ave to say is," replied the captain, leaning over the rail and speaking impressively, "that the first as touches life or tuckie I'll put a bullet through 'im as sure as God made little apples!"

"I guess more nor one can play at that game!" exclaimed Lampsey, shaking his fist at the captain. "Come on, mates!" he added to his fellows, and the whole crowd made off to the forecastle. A storm was brewing, and we unanimously ranged ourselves on the side of law and order. Tom, and the other passengers fished out our revolvers, loaded them, and stuck them in our belts; the skipper similarly armed himself and the officers, and several of us descending the poop ladder cast loose the two small brass guns which the ship carried, and trundled them into the cuddy. Rob, Cosy, the steward and the lad Ross all came aft, while the crew, gathered in clusters on the forecastle head, appeared to be deep in consultation. Thus there ensued a hull. We were in the cuddy, talking over the state of affairs, Ross at the wheel, and O'Kelly, the chief mate, on deck looking out for steamers. The poor plague stricken Punjabis frequently came to the door and asked if there were any signs of a wind, for they had evidently become imbued with the truth of what we had told them earlier in the day—that a breeze in all probability would rid them of the scourge. The atmosphere was dense and hot, without the slightest breath of air, and we sat anxious and watchful, expecting at any moment to come to "open ogresses" with the crew.

"Below there!" suddenly called O'Kelly through the skylight.

"Shoo," responded the skipper.

"Sure, 'shoo, it looks black and threatening to the west; it's a breeze of wind, I'm thinking."

At the welcome words we all followed the captain, and rushed on deck. The mate pointed to the west, and, true enough, the horizon in that direction presented a dark brown aspect.

There was something in the air, too—in the oppressive stillness—that presaged an atmospheric disturbance of some sort, and we eagerly waited to hear the captain's opinion.

"A sand squall, by thunder!" exclaimed he. "We'll be down on us in no time! All hands taken in sail!" he roared, in the direction of the forecastle.

"Be smart, lads; 'tis the one o' them confounded tornados."

"Stow ye slack as well as ye sail yourselves!" retorted Lampsey, with his hand to his mouth. "We ain't a going to budget!"

I don't know what may have passed through the captain's mind at this terrible juncture, for every sail was set, and a gull fast bearing down on us.

"Stop ye slack as well as ye sail yourselves!" retorted Lampsey, with his hand to his mouth. "We ain't a going to budget!"

"Below there!" suddenly called O'Kelly through the skylight.

"Shoo," responded the skipper.

"Sure, 'shoo, it looks black and threatening to the west; it's a breeze of wind, I'm thinking."

The boy was counting dead flies and didn't answer until he had counted out fifty. Then he looked up and said:

"Mamma gives me a cent for every twenty flies I catch in the house."

A light broke in on Jonson.

"What do you pay for them at wholesale?" he asked.

"They give us fifty for a cent," the boy responded; "and they let us count 'em ourselves."

The gladsome tone in which this was said led Jonson to believe that permission to count out their own purchases materially lowered the rate on dead flies.

"Well, don't you mother know that

you can't kill so many flies as you have there in the house in one day?"

"I kill a few when she's around, and then when she's sewing upstairs I take a newspaper and slap it on the table, and she thinks I'm killing a lot!"

"How many boys in town are in this line of work?" asked Jonson reflectively.

"Oh about a dozen," replied the boy. "We don't want too many to get on it or there won't be enough flies for all!"

Jonson picked up his packages and went home. His wife was at the door, driving out the flies.

"Be careful and don't bring any flies in with you," she said.

"Say, may," said Jonson's eight-year-old son, "will you give me a penny for every twenty flies I catch in the house?" Georgia Ray's mother does, and they don't have hardly any flies there now."

Jonson looked his youngster in the face, and a smile played about his mouth. The boy returned his gaze, and for a moment and then his eyes fell, and he shuffled his feet nervously.

"He's on to it, too," said Jonson.

New York Times.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

While the powers of the world are making history in China, the school book publishers are happy in the thought that they are also making geography.

YOUNG NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

One Town Where Flies Have a Market Value.

When Jonson started from his home on Saturday evening to order the provisions for Sunday's meal, the last thing his wife said was: "Don't hold that door open and let the flies in."

She always said that whenever he was going out or coming in, and Jonson was used to it. All the women of Hackensack, whence this story comes, wage relentless warfare upon flies from the time of their arrival until they disappear at the approach of cold weather, and many a doorway, at frequent intervals in the day, presents a picture of an overhated woman frantically waving a towel in either hand, driving the troublesome pests from her house.

Jonson nearly had completed his purchases at the grocery, when a youngster darted in and hurriedly gasped:

"Gimme a penny worth of flies."

Jonson was surprised at the request, but he was still more surprised when the clerk accepted the boy's cent and handed him one of the old-fashioned wire fly catchers with the remark,

"You'll have to count 'em out yourself; I'm too busy!"

Jonson's surprise rapidly developed into genuine interest.

"What in the world do you want with dead flies?" he asked of the boy, "and why don't they give you the entire lot and get rid of them, if you want the damn things?"

The boy was counting dead flies and didn't answer until he had counted out fifty. Then he looked up and said:

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